THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

RICHMOND PAPERS OF SATURDAY.

JEFF. DAVIS FIERCELY DENOUNCED.

"His Interferences Bringing Us to Grief."

"HIS SPEECH UNPLEASANT."

"It is in Bad Taste and Worse Temper."

HIS UNGENTLEMANLY EPITHETS

About the "Deserter" Statement.

BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN.

GENERAL LEE'S REPORT.

SHERIDAN'S RETREAT.

RICHMOND IN ADVERSITY.

Jefferson Davis in the Rebel Capital.

THE BATTLE AT SALTVILLE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MILITARY IMPRESSMENT OF NEGROES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received Richmond papers covering dates from the 6th to the 8th instant, from which we take the following:—

The Damage Mr. Davis Has Done.

We hazard little in saying that the speech of the President at Macon is not such as the public had a right to expect from Mr. Davis at this critical juncture of our affairs. The least the President says about the late campaign in Georgia the better. He has shocked the country and the army already enough by what has transpired under his direction, to spare them a defense of his policy. The evidence accumulates that had Johnston been retained in command of the Tennessee army, Atlanta would not only have been saved but Sherman's hosts would have been destroyed. In the very pinch of his campaign, in the very vintage time of victory, the President, without one word of warning or remonstrance, removed "that old and skilful General" from the army. Sherman in his report of his operations before Atlanta presents the reader with the sequel.

These periodical interferences of the President are fast bringing us to grief, sapping the confidence of both people and army in his wisdom, encouraging our enemies, and paving the way for what we shudder to reflect upon. His tours to the West are usually the preludes of disaster. His consultation with Bragg and Johnston in 1862, ending with his ordering twelve thousand to Vicksburg against the protest of these Generals, let us the battle of Murfreesboro and the destruction of Rosecrans' army. His visit in 1863 divided Bragg's army in front of Gragtaut Chattanooga, by sending Longstreet with twenty-five thousand men on a strategic errand to Knoxville, perp trated the terrible disaster of Mission ary Ridge, where the Army of Tennessee came nigh being annihilated.

The President is again on his travels to "confer with the generals." May God deliver us this time from the dispensation which the past teaches us to anticipate.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Another Criticism of President Davis' Speech.

Some portions of the speech of the President, delivered at Macon, are unworthy of him, and give evidence of bad taste and worse temper. His covert allusions to the great soldier he disgraced—so far as his official action could effect that end—are indelicate, ill-timed, and reprehensible. They are not in keeping with the dignified silence of the man who has not, so far as the public knows, uttered one word of complaint. It may be difficult even for the President to make a majority of his fellow-citizens believe that Johnston was incapable of "striking an honest and manly blow for Atlanta." Many "an honest" and many "a manly blow" did he give, as the forty-five thousand Yankees killed or *hors de combat*, in the advance to Atlanta, would testify. But let this pass.

If we were disposed to act the censor further we might add that the term "secondrel," applied to those who had misrepresented the President's official action, must have fallen strangely upon the ears of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in a church to hear the highest civil dignitary in the land discourse upon public topics and the state of the country!

The announcement by the President that two-thirds of the army are absent from the field, the most of them without leave, will take the country by surprise. What could not those men accomplish now if they were in the line of duty! * * *—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Latest War News.

THE BATTLE OF DARBYTOWN—THE YANKEES DEFEATED AND DRIVEN FOUR MILES.

From the Examiner, October 8

Yesterday morning broke upon one of those clear, bright days of autumn which are the glory of the declining year. The Yankee host, forty thousand strong, lay encamped on the north side of James river, the main body in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, ten miles southeast of Richmond, the 10th (Birney's) Army Corps and Kautz's cavalry being five and a half miles nearer the city, and in position between the Darbytown and Charles City roads.

With the first early light General Gary's Brigade of cavalry and a considerable force of our infantry struck the enemy's right, resting on the Charles City road, at a point from four and a half to five miles from the city. The Yankees were completely surprised, and with little resistance fled into their intrenchments, a short distance in their rear. There they were in strong force and prepared for a desperate resistance; but our troops, following up their first blow with great impetuosity, carried the works and drove the Yankees out, capturing nine pieces of cannon, one hundred artillery horses, and several hundred prisoners.

General Gary by this time had Kautz on the run, and was driving him ahead of the infantry.

Our infantry continued to press the 10th Corps back. Our troops then pressed forward towards a second line of the enemy's intrenchments, which was carried after a sharp contest, and the enemy routed and pursued some distance towards Fort Harrison, when our men being much fatigued by the heavy work of the day, were withdrawn from the pursuit to the enemy's line of intrenchments just taken.

The battle, so far, had shed undying glory upon our troops, but a fresh triumph was in reserve for them. The enemy, in the course of an hour or two, having been rapidly reinforced from the grand army at Fort Harrison, advanced with confidence to the recapture of their former position. They were, after a long and desperate fight, repulsed with great slaughter, and as night closed in we held all the ground we had taken.

This was a most sanguinary battle to the Yankees, the loss falling heavily, as usual, upon Caffre. We are not prepared to make an estimate of their loss either in killed or prisoners. The number of prisoners who have as yet arrived in the city is small, our troops being during the day otherwise occupied. The only prisoner of note we have seen is Captain Asche, General Kautz's Adjutant-General, who was captured by Sergeant New, of Gary's Brigade.

Our loss, we learn from all sources, was very small as compared with that of the enemy.

Among our killed was the gallant Brigadier-General John Gregg, of Texas; Brigadier-General Bratton, of South Carolina, is also reported severely wounded.

Colonel Haskell is seriously wounded, and has been brought to this city.

In complimenting the steady valor of our troops in this battle, too much cannot be said for the dashing General Gary and his cavalry. They drove that Dutchman Kautz before them from the start, and never allowed him a pause until the close of the fight.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY.

At a late hour last night, after the above account was written, an official despatch was received from General Lee, which states that yesterday morning General Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road and drove them out of two lines of intrenchments, capturing ten (10) pieces of cannon, with all their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners.

We then drove the enemy to the Newmarket road, where, finding them strongly fortified, we did not press them. Our loss is very small; the enemy's unknown. The brave General Gregg died at the head of his troops.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

The city was unusually quiet yesterday. Owing to the direction of the wind, from southwest to northeast, scarcely a sound of the no-for-all battle broke the stillness of the air. About 6 o'clock P. M., as the sun was setting in gorgeous orange and golden clouds, the Capitol Square presented a scene as sweet and peaceful as eye could wish to rest upon, and which was a commentary indeed upon the idea the Yankees never come to preach and pubish, that Richmond is daily and nightly the scene of the wildest excitement and panic. Large crowds of citizens and gayly dressed ladies and children had assembled, and with feelings of the profoundest security promenaded to the delightful strains of the Armory Band, and only with departure of daylight did the crowds disperse.

FROM PETERSBURG.

There was a report of a fight on the Petersburg line yesterday, which we deceive it.

If what we hear be true, General Lee has, by some very recent ditching, so checkmated Grant at Petersburg as to force him to transfer his activity to this side of James river.

RAPIDAN BRIDGE BURNT.

An official despatch from Gordonsville last night states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burnt the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and made their escape.

FROM THE VALLEY—SHERIDAN IN FULL RETREAT.

An official despatch from General Early, dated the 6th, and received here yesterday, announces that "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the valley last night along the pike."

Now for another race over this famous valley track! We have for some days expressed the belief that that would be the result of this Valley campaign.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Yankee papers announce that their troops are rebuilding the Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria railroads. We are not informed for what that expensive work is being undertaken, unless it may be that Sheridan is disposed to try his fortune by a raid into Virginia in the direction of Gordonsville. Abler captains than he have tried this route and failed.

FORREST STILL IN GRAND CAREER.

Advices from Forrest to the 6th inst. bring us the intelligence that he had completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee railroad from Franklin to Decatur, and had captured three hundred prisoners, four guns, seven hundred horses, and twenty-five hundred small arms, together with a thousand negroes.

This is, when viewed in every aspect, one of Forrest's most important raids.

THE BATTLE AT SALTVILLE.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says the battle commenced early in the day. Our position was well taken in an open field, near Saltville. Here, from noon until dark, the Yankees repeatedly charged our position; but were received with such a withering fire as to be each time compelled to fall back in confusion, and with heavy loss. At night-fall the battle ceased, and at 10 o'clock that night the enemy commenced retreating, going through Thompson's Pass, on the same road upon which they advanced, leaving their dead and some of their wounded on the field; but carrying off such of the wounded as could be moved.

The total loss of the Reserves was eighteen killed, seventy-one wounded, and twenty-one missing. The regular regiments lost thirty-nine wounded, none killed.

The men detailed to bury the Yankee dead buried one hundred and six whites and one hundred and fifty-seven negroes, but gentlemen who visited the field on Wednesday assure us that numbers of the dead, both white and black, are still unburied. They think that these will reach fifty or sixty in number, which would make the Yankee killed upwards of three hundred. There are eighty-six wounded Yankees in the hospital at Emory, among them Brigadier-General Harrison, of Kentucky, supposed to be mortally wounded, who is said to be a brother of General Roger Hanson, who was killed in the Confederate service. A gentleman who conversed with the General tells us that he puts the Yankee loss at one thousand to twelve hundred, which we are inclined to believe is an underestimate. There are also included among the wounded six negroes.

Our forces were commanded on the field by General A. E. Jackson. Generals Breckinridge and Echols were also on the field after the fight had progressed some time.

As soon as the retreat of the enemy was discovered pursuit was commenced by our cavalry, but with what success has not been learned. There was a report at Saltville Wednesday night that our troops had overtaken them at the Richlands, thirty miles from the battle field, and captured five hundred prisoners. This report, however, needs confirmation. The enemy had only three pieces of artillery, and these are reported to have fallen into the hands of Colonel Giltner, who is conducting the pursuit.

The enemy on their retreat threw away guns, pistols, swords, ammunition, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., in the greatest profusion. The road from the battle-field to with a three miles of Thompson's Pass, thirty miles from the battle-field, was literally strewn with these articles. A large number of pack mules were abandoned and fell into our hands.

No portion of the salt works were reached by the enemy. They were met in an open field and defeated in a pitched battle by one-fifth their numbers, and it will be long, we predict, before another attempt is made to capture these important works.

Richmond Local Items.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Davis returned to the capital yesterday morning on the Petersburg train, from his visit to the South and the army of the Southwest. He returns in good health and excellent spirits, and speaks with confidence of the final result in Georgia.

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWING GENERAL JOHNSTON'S OLD ARMY.—The editor of this paper has received a private letter, dated September 25, from an officer in the army, containing the following item:—

The President reviewed the troops in bivouac to-day, and some of the men in Cheatham's and Bates' Divisions called out to him to send Johnston back, and proposed and gave three cheers for "old Joe."

The writer also states that the officers having received information that some such demonstration was to be made, issued orders prohibiting it, and threatening to punish the offenders. Some of the men, however, were bold enough to set the order at defiance.—*Macon Confederate.*

PRISONERS GOING SOUTH.—Thirteen hundred Yankee prisoners were started southward yesterday morning, and nine hundred more will follow this morning, under guard of a detachment of Reserves detailed to accompany them.

Among our wounded citizens who received their wounds in the recent fighting in Virginia, is Powhatan Wedsiger, the well-known hatter, Main street, who received a severe wound in a cavalry fight at Winter bridge on the 25th ultimo.

THE NEGRO IMPRESSMENT BUSINESS.—Yesterday was a day of real excitement among the able-bodied male negro population, bond and free, in consequence of an order impressing them for defensive purposes. There was no promulgation of the order, and the negroes were taken unawares on the street, at the market, from the shops, and at every point where they were found doing the errands of themselves or their masters and mistresses. At an early hour the negroes began to scent something in the wind, and rolling the whites of their eyes, began to betake themselves to indoors and the more secluded retreats of the negro dens down town. At noon an able-bodied negro, save those under escort of the impressment guards, was a rare sight upon the streets. In some instances the impressment agents acted with commendable indiscretion, snatching the negro from the marketing of his master and leaving the marketing to take care of itself, taking the negro from his perch on the cart and leaving the cart driverless behind. Castle Thunder was made the temporary depot of the negroes, and they were sent from there up to the points where they were needed.

Notwithstanding the sudden and summary manner of their taking off, the negroes were in jubilant spirits, and sang and hallooed on their way through the streets. A few of those impressed, whose impressment left their owners or employers destitute of help, were released upon representation to that effect being made to the Governor; but the great bulk will be made to do the country service for the next few days, which patriotic citizens should not begrudge for the sake of the common cause.

Battle near Richmond—The Situation.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 8.

A battle was fought near to Richmond on yesterday morning. It was a signal victory for the Confederate arms. The immediate cause of the coil, soon was an establishment of the enemy much too near our lines. They gained the foothold on Saturday last, in the little affair after which an

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

NEWS TO MONDAY MORNING.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Heavy Firing on the North Side of the James.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The mail steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, brings no news from the front of importance. Up to ten o'clock yesterday morning all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on the north side of the James River there was some artillery firing going on, but not sufficient to indicate that an engagement was in progress.

General Herron came up on the *Daniel Webster*.

The special train leaving here this morning for Baltimore took on about one thousand Marylanders, going home to vote on the new Constitution.

Lieutenant Patrick S. Early, of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who resisted arrest in this city while intoxicated, and shot Lieutenant W. H. Tyrrell, commanding the night patrol, with a pistol, has been cashiered and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-day states that on Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the enemy opened fire towards the 2d Corps, and continued the attack for only twenty minutes. Our troops did not reply.

It is not known that the enemy inflicted any damage on our troops. When the mail boat left City Point yesterday all was comparatively quiet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "EUROPA" AT CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, October 10, evening.—The steamer *Europa* from Liverpool on the 1st instant and Queenstown on the 2d, passed here this evening for Boston.

There was no change in monetary affairs, and no further failures were reported on Saturday.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* was spoken on the 10th ult., in search of the pirate *Florida*.

By the explosion of the Dartford powder mills, on Saturday morning, forty persons were killed.

LIVERPOOL, October 1, evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day 3000 bales; market easier. Breadstuffs quiet; Provisions very dull.

Consols closed in London on the evening of the 1st of October at 88¼@88¾ for money.

THE CASE OF THE PRIVATEER "RETRIBUTION."

TRENTON, N. J., October 11.—The case of the *Etta*, formerly the Rebel privateer *Retribution*, was decided in the United States District Court at the present term in favor of the Government. Judge Freds read his opinion on Thursday last, dismissing the claim of the British merchants at Nassau, on the ground that vessels of war of a belligerent cannot legally be sold to a neutral in time of war.

This morning Mr. Keasbey, United States District Attorney, moved for a decree of confiscation, and the Judge directed a decree of forfeiture under the act of August 6, 1861.

This case is novel and important, involving the same question that will probably arise in the case of the *Georgia*.

Charles Edwards, Esq., of New York, appeared for the British claimants.

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Gen. Price Moving West.

PLEASONTON IN PURSUIT.

Thayer Coming Down from Kansas.

LATEST FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—From the Jefferson City correspondent of the *Democrat*, it seems that the Rebel demonstration on that place on the 7th was merely to occupy our forces, while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river. After feeling our fortifications, and finding them strong, they passed westward during the night, some 20,000 strong, with sixteen to twenty guns, and a long train.

General Pleasonton arrived on the morning of the 8th, assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the Rebels with about 8000 cavalry. At night reports reached Jefferson City that we had engaged Price's rear, while General Curtis, coming from Kansas, was fighting them in front.

The *Democrat* Jefferson City despatch of to-night says that a courier had just arrived from California, 25 miles west, bringing information that our cavalry were skirmishing with the enemy nearly all day yesterday. In the afternoon the rebels entered California, and burned the depot and a train of cars. Price issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain. He desired to make friends and not enemies, and that the depredations he had committed were a military necessity. About four o'clock our forces placed a battery outside of California, drove the Rebels out, and killed and wounded over 100 of them.

Our loss was only a few men wounded. The railroad was torn up about a mile on each side of California. The Rebel Colonel Standevort is reported to have been at Tipton last night with 5000 men, moving towards Booneville. The Rebel Major Bowls and Lieutenant Key were killed, and Colonel Sharks was mortally wounded.

Colonel Fletcher, with fifteen men, arrived here from Rolla to-night, and reports that 1500 men are repairing the Southwest Branch road. A bridge and water tank were burned at Scott's, eight miles west of Jefferson City.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 11.

The Manassas Gap Railroad.

The Manassas Gap Railroad is now guarded against the guerilla bands prowling in its vicinity.

Soldiers' Voting.

One of Governor Seymour's agents visited Harewood Hospital on Saturday, and found but one soldier who would vote for Seymour and McClellan. The Ohio soldiers in this vicinity are voting to-day for members of Congress.

THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.—The wife and children of President Juarez, of Mexico, arrived in this city on Saturday from New Orleans, on board of the steamship *Ariel*. They were accompanied by General Colcourtis, Mexican Consul at New Orleans.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACCIDENT ON NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.

Twenty Persons Injured

The train that left New Haven at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning met with an accident about 10 o'clock A. M., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets. Four passenger cars were thrown with great violence from the track, and a number of passengers were badly injured.

It appears that the train, which was drawn by two engines, was moving at a rapid rate, when the fourth car came in contact with a defective rail, and was thrown, with three others, from the track. One of the cars was unroofed, and completely demolished, and the others were considerably damaged. Captain Hart, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Captain Hutchings, of the Twenty-third Precinct, were promptly on hand with platoons of police, and with the railroad men and others rendered speedy assistance to the sufferers.

Upwards of twenty passengers were more or less injured. The citizens in the vicinity rendered all the assistance in their power. Coroner Rainey and Dr. Freeman dressed the wounds and applied restoratives to those who needed their help. As soon as the officers of the road heard of the accident they sent up a train to convey the wounded to the city. At noon the track was sufficiently cleared to allow the waiting trains to proceed on their journeys.

In the Twenty-first Station House there are satchels, bracelets, gold spectacles and other valuable articles awaiting the orders of their owners. A gentleman, who lost a gold watch, had it restored to him by a boy who found it. Mr Nichols, the conductor, and Mr. Armstrong, of the post-office, were very active in their endeavors to relieve the wounded passengers; carriages were readily procured by all needing them, and all the injured were sent to their homes, or made as comfortable as possible in houses in the neighborhood open to them.

The following is the most complete list of the unfortunate sufferers that our reporter could obtain:—

Mr. B. T. Nichols, of New York, scalp wound and back and shoulders badly injured.

George R. Nichols, of Newark, ear and neck cut by a splinter in the car.

J. B. Fennseld, of Black Rock, Conn., slightly injured in the head.

Mr. Marquand, of Southport, Conn., head and arms badly bruised.

Mr. Lewis, of Southport, Conn., cut across the face.

Mr. Joseph Bartram, of Black Rock, Conn., face cut and head bruised.

Colonel French, of Greenfield Connecticut, (a member of Major-General Butler's staff,)—wounded in the head.

A soldier, name unknown, cut and bruised dangerously. His life is despaired of.

Mr. James Bush, of —, head bruised and cut.

Mrs. Taff, of Newark, Conn., slightly injured. Was able to proceed on her journey.

Miss Mary Shea of New Canaan, Conn.—severely injured in the head and a nut, was delirious at the time of her reporter's visit. She was on her way to Colmes in pursuit of employment.

Mrs. Goodwell, of Ashoes, wife of a Union soldier now a prisoner, dangerously injured on the head and arm. She has an infant with her; the infant escaped injury. They are stopping at Mrs Koerner's, corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue.

Dr. Birch, of Norwalk, Conn., cut badly in the head, and injured by bruises in the body.

Mr. Brewster, of Norwalk, cut and bruised about the face and hands and hurt in the spine.

Mr. George Kling, of Norwalk, Conn., bruised about the face, and one hand badly cut.

Anna and Richard Osborne of New Canaan, Conn., brother and sister, severely injured in the head.

Mr. Samuel Bowsick, of New York, slightly wounded.

Mr. Hughey, of Ridgefield, Conn., badly wounded in the head; he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

In one of the cars Mr. Parke Godwin of the *Evening Post*, and Mrs. Godwin, were thrown from their seats, the car was overturned, and the passengers thrown into a promiscuous heap, several were wounded and blood flowed freely. Mr. Godwin released himself from the struggling mass that had fallen upon him, and thrusting his head through the ventilator, called for an axe and ladder. Help soon came and the sufferers were extricated. Mrs. Godwin was considerably injured, but she is now doing well. Mr. Godwin was slightly bruised about the head and face. Mr. P. T. Barnum was on the train, but escaped without injury. Mr. B. Scott, of Philadelphia, was severely injured in the head.

The rail which caused the accident was broken in four different places. It is supposed that the ties under it were too far apart; instead of two, three ties have been placed under the new rail. Fortunately there were no steep embankments in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster. If there had been, undoubtedly many lives would have been sacrificed. The engine and three of the cars passed safely after breaking the coupling.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Portrait of General Franklin.

F. Calhoun Adams, in his second book of "The Story of a Trooper," pays the following handsome tribute to the character of General W. B. Franklin:—

And here let me say a few words touching the example set by General Franklin to his men and officers. He quietly pitched his tent on the brow of a hill, in the open field; and this was his headquarters during the winter. His style of living was of the plainest kind, and such as became the true soldier. Nothing could induce him to enter the houses of the people, nor would he permit any one of his staff to occupy them. His tent was his home and his headquarters; and like a true soldier, he never forgot that he was placed here to do his duty to his God and his country. Affable and courteous in his manners, with a nature keenly susceptible to the demands of justice and true humanity, quick to interpret between right and wrong, a rigid disciplinarian, exacting in his demands of duty from his subordinates, you could find no truer friend or more agreeable companion when the work of the day was over.

Encouraging, alike by his triumph and precept true manliness in his officers, it was his highest aim to promote the interests of all under him, and to improve their discipline, that they would reflect honor on their country in the day of battle. In short, he was not long in gaining the confidence and esteem of his soldiers, and with them he found the basis of what was afterwards known in the army as the "noble old 6th Corps," and which was so much feared by the enemy.

Franklin was a sincere believer in the policy that it was our duty to fight and conquer the enemy wherever we found him in arms; but that conscience and humanity demanded that we protect the defenseless and the innocent. He saw that in the early stages of the war officers were too much inclined to yield to unnecessary fears; and in arming these fears to use such means as brought distress upon the innocent. And he was too deep a thinker not to know that justice and moderation exercised in an enemy's country are mightier weapons than the sword.

I never saw a man who had a more honest and outspoken contempt for hypocrisy in whatever form it showed itself, and so free was he to rebuke it whenever it interfered with the discipline of his men that several of those selfish and perverse-minded demagogues who made it their business to misconstrue the acts of Generals and cause dissentions among their men, began repaying his rebukes by whispering doubts of his patriotism. And it was a misfortune from which both the army and the country suffered, that the reckless and the ignorant found attentive listeners in high places; and more especially when they had charges to make against Generals who refused to sink the nobilities of their manhood and carry on the war after the fashion of savages.

We are too apt to let our feelings predominate while seeking a punishment for the errors of others, and rarely respect that rule we would apply to our own. Many of the Southern people, in entering the Rebellion, were either misguided by their leaders or deluded by their ignorance. They were not only hurried into wrong deeds, but even fostered into wrong sentiments afterwards. And the reflecting mind will find no difficulty in discovering how easy these things are brought about under the influence of that cupidity or revenge which is so continually changing the sentiments and actions of the human heart.

Franklin comprehended this in its broadest sense; hence his anxiety to deal out mercy to the innocent and punish the guilty. He was responsible to his country for his acts, and in performing his duty felt conscious that God is the true guardian of all just judgments, and, whatever earthly rulers may do, He will mete out his rewards to him who takes for his guides conscience and reason, truth and right. And from such guides no amount of political sophistries ever swerved Franklin.

The Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, October 11.—The mails, per the steamship *Asia*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 6½ o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning; but she will not sail until about 9 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Flour advanced 10@ 15c; sales of 8000 bbls at $7 00@8 35 for State; $8 40@9 75 for Ohio; and $10 25@11 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1@2c, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1500 bbls at $32 50@33 75. Lard steady at 19@20c. Whisky dull.

—Dr. Colenso, in defiance of the Bishop, appeared in the church at Peterborough in his episcopal garments. After service he mounted a table on the village green and addressed the congregation.

—The English papers set like old women over the demonstrations made in Copenhagen upon the dandling of the baby Prince of Wales at the palace window for the delectation of the populace. That the child did not cry excites "shrieks of ecstacy."

FOURTH EDITION

The Great Contest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Soldiers Voting in the National Capital.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.

DEMOCRACY OUT OF SIGHT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—Voting to-day by soldiers from Pennsylvania and Ohio is going on at the various hospitals, camps, and barracks in and about Washington, and up to this hour is largely Union.

At the barracks of the Union Light Guard, Fifteenth street, the vote of Ohio soldiers stood at 2 P. M., 129 Union, 1 Democrat.

At the Circle barracks, at noon, there had been 30 Pennsylvania votes cast, of which 21 were Union and 9 Democratic.

At the same barracks, there had been at that hour 19 Ohio votes cast, of which 18 were Union and 1 Democratic.

Reports from the Judiciary Square Hospital, Armory Square Hospital, Lincoln Hospital, Sherburne Barracks, and other voting places, show that the voting is all the same way—overwhelmingly Union.

Great care has been taken to insure to the soldiers a fair opportunity to exercise the elective franchise.

ELECTION AT WEST CHESTER.

HEAVY UNION CAINS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, October 11, 1 P. M.—The election is passing off very quietly. The Copperheads are challenging the vote of every soldier, and demanding the most convincing proofs of their right to vote.

Our vote stands so far four hundred and ten for Broomall (Union), and eighty-one for Beatty (Copperhead). The county will increase her Union majority over that of last year.

The Iron-Clad "Monadnock."

BOSTON, October 10.—The iron-clad *Monadnock*, in company with the United States steamers *Rhode Island*, *Massasitt* and *Little Ada*, all from Boston for Fortress Monroe, put into Holmes' Hole on the 8th inst., and sailed on the 9th for their destination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 47½. Noon, 59. One P. M. 60. Wind, W. N. W.

THE ELECTION.—The election of to-day has absorbed everything else of interest. But little business is doing, and in what few of the offices are open little activity is presented. Items of all kinds, except election items, are few and far between. The usual police reports were not made to the Mayor this morning, neither were any of the Courts in session. The election is progressing quietly, and nothing of any moment, so far as could be ascertained, has occurred within the city limits to prevent our citizens from exercising their rights at the polls.

As soon as the polls were opened this morning large crowds flocked around, which seem to increase in numbers as the day advances. Old grey-haired men and some of our most respectable citizens, who were never before seen to tarry any longer than was sufficient to deposit their ballots, linger around the polls watching anxiously how the day goes. Never before was such an interest felt, every one is up and about, and the result is not feared.

Up to noon to-day we had reports from several wards of the progress of the balloting, and the indications are that a large Union majority will be rolled up. Still our patriotic and loyal citizens should be untiring in their efforts, and should work like beavers until the closing of the polls. Every vote polled strikes terror to the hearts of the traitors in our midst.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—A number of political gatherings convened in various parts of the city last night. The only two of any note, however, being one at Concert Hall and the other at the Continental Theatre. Speeches were made at the former place by N. K. Richardson, Hon. Charles O'Neill, William D. Pierce, and others.

Last night the Union League of the Twenty-third Ward and the Union citizens of Frankford, together with a delegation of the Republican Invincibles nearly four hundred strong, paraded through the principal streets of Frankford. The usual calvacade and mottoed transparencies made up part of the attraction. A large portion of the residents, including the ladies and even the children, lined the sidewalks, applauding the processionists with cheers and waving handkerchiefs. Residences on all the streets marched through were brilliantly illuminated. When the procession had passed over its route, which ended at the "Seven Stars" hotel, a large meeting was held, presided over by James Ashworth, Esq., late Captain in the 121st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three gentlemen made speeches—Rev. Mr. Dennison, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, candidate for Congress from the district, and William B. Mann, Esq.

BOGUS TICKETS.—This morning we were shown copies of two bogus tickets put in circulation by the Copperheads. They contained the names of the Union candidates, but in such a way that if the tickets were polled the votes would be lost to some of our candidates. The ticket for city officers has the name of our candidate for City Commissioner printed Thomas Dickinson, instead of Dickson. The ticket for county officers has the name of our candidate for Sheriff printed Henry S. Howell, instead of Henry C. Howell, and omits the name of the office, sheriff, altogether. It has also the name of our candidate for Clerk of the Orphan's Court, Edwin A. Merrick, printed Edward V. Merrick. Our friends should carefully examine all their tickets, and see that they are correct.

UPON the night of the election the Frankford Telegraph Office, at the Second National Bank, will be kept open for the receipt of the election returns, which will be given to the public as fast as received. Election officers and others having returns for the city are requested to bring them to the office for transmission.

LARCENY OF A CART.—This morning at 3 o'clock, Frank Dillon and Albert Riley were arrested, while driving around the streets in a cart which they had stolen. They were on their way to the Falls to have a good time generally. They were taken before Alderman Welding, and committed to answer.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—About 6 o'clock on last Sunday night, a small boy, named Bechler, living in Randolph street, below Girard avenue, while jumping the stalls in the market, Girard avenue, near Sixth, fell, and while falling, caught his hand on a hook in the stall and tore it shockingly.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—Estephe has carried off the first prize at the billiard tournament. He won six games and lost none.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Two Brothers, Teacue, Liverpool, Workman & Co
Brig Lomacore, Duncan, Barbadoes, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Vivace, Alonzich, Fernandina, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Camilla, Anderson, Rastport, do.
Schr J. Shuman, Howell, Port Royal, Captain.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Wannamaker & Maxfield.
Schr Active, Fisher, Port Royal, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr C. Hallins, Yates, Alexandria, Captain.
Schr Prize, Mayo, Saco, Captain.
Schr Clara Jane, Owen, Portland, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Ebenezer Brown, 18 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co
Brig Merlina, Ingersoll 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, October 11

The Stock Market is rather dull this morning, but prices are steady. United States bonds and Railroad shares have an upward tendency, with sales of 5-20s at 101¼, coupons off; and 7-30s at 106; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 105¼@105¾.

In Railroad shares there is not much doing, but prices are steady. Reading sold at 60¾@61, an advance of 1; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley railroad at 77¾; and North Pennsylvania railroad bonds at 98½; 150 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68 for Pennsylvania railroad; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 54¾ for Minehill; 29½ for North Pennsylvania; 18 for Catawissa common, and 37½ for preferred.

New City 6s are selling at 101¼, and old do. at 98.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 69 was bid for Second and Third, and 57 for Chesnut and Walnut; 50 was asked for Tenth and Eleventh, and 30 for Green and Coates.

There is less activity to notice in Coal Oil shares, but prices are steady. Oil Creek sold at 4¼; and Densmore at 8¾.

Bank shares are very firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 167 was bid for North America; 56 for Commercial; 44½ for Penn Township; 85 for Western; 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 70 for Tradesmen's; and 46 for Union.

Canal shares are dull, but prices are steady. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15; 28¾ was bid for Schuylkill common, 35½ for preferred; 95 for Morris Canal, common, and 133½ for preferred.

There is very little demand for money. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at 9@12 per cent.

Gold has advanced 2 per cent. since last evening, but there is not much doing in the way of sales. Opening at 199; fell off and sold at 193½ at 11 o'clock; advanced and sold at 201¼ at 12; and 201 at 12½. Speculators are attempting to aid the English financial news to advance the price. The argument is that the London and Liverpool pressure will add to the export demand for gold from this side. The defeat of Early caused a decline of 6@8 per cent. in the bogus Rebel cotton loan, and some of the banking and mercantile failures reported from England are of the most desperate nature.

A despatch from Washington this morning says the subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department for the last two days' amount to $1,821,450. The subscriptions during the last week were $4,021,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 11, Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....	60¾	50 sh Keystone Nat....	98
200 sh do.....	c 60¾	100 sh Dalzell Oil...	8¾
400 sh do.....	b5 60¾	500 sh Ohiopeake....	3
100 sh do.....	s5 60¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 5-20s.....	con 101¼	100 sh Susq. Canal...	15
$1000 do.....	reg. 101¾	20 sh Lehigh Val ..	77¾
$4000 do.....	cup. 101	50 sh do.....	77¾
$2000 U. S. 7-30s.....	106	400 sh Phila & Erie....	32¾
$100 City 6s, over '75	98	5 sh Acad of Mus....	53
$100 City 6s, new.....	101¾	100 sh Seaming Mills	61
$500 N. Pa. 6s.....	c 98½	200 sh do.....	b5 61
100 sh New Creek.....	1	100 sh do.....	s5 60¾
100 sh Union Coal.....	2	200 sh do.....	s10 61
200 sh Gr. Mount.....	5	100 sh do.....	b5 60¾
200 sh Oil Creek.....	b30 4¾	100 sh do.....	s10 61
50 sh Densmore.....	8¾		

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M.....199 12 M.....201¼
11 A. M.....198¾ 1 P. M.....201¼

Market fluctuating.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	200	201
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.....	195	..
Dimes and Half Dimes.....	190	..
Spanish Quarters.....	175	..
Penn. Currency.....	¼ dis.	1-3 dis.
New York Exchange.....	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal.....	8		Beacon Oil.....	2	
Big Mountain Coal..	5		Berea Oil.....	1¾	2
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	13½

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Fourteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No information will be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Union State Central Committee Rooms,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1864.

To the People of Pennsylvania:—We have received information which makes us believe that an attempt will be made by New York politicians to stuff the ballot-boxes in certain localities in this State.

Now we call upon all Union men, and all other persons who believe in fair dealing and honest voting, to watch, guard, detect, and have arrested and brought to trial and punishment all who may engage in any such vulanous practice.

The most certain preventive to frauds of this kind is to have an outside tally kept at each election poll.

Let this be done at every place.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.
Attest: A. W. Benedict, Secretary.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

DEAR SIR:—The returns of the State Election will be announced from the Union League House, No. 1216 Chesnut street.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.

A LAST APPEAL.

This paragraph may meet the eye of a citizen who has not yet voted. To him we address the appeal to repair instantly to the polls, and deposit his vote for the Union ticket. Do not neglect it! A single vote may cause the loss of a member of Congress or of the Legislature. Do not rest satisfied in the belief that "the city ticket will be elected anyhow," but remember that it is of vital importance that we should secure friends of the Union in the next session of Congress. Give one hour in a whole year to your country and your Government, and a cheerful conscience will be your everlasting reward.

MONSTROUS FRAUDS ATTEMPTED.

The fears which honest men have entertained that the Copperheads would not allow their candidates to be beaten without resorting to every species of fraud and villany, are now being realized. It is known that in several wards large parties of New York "roughs" have been colonized, and that the dens and panel-houses of Pine alley and St. Mary's street are "packed" with "Governor Seymour's friends," for the purpose of voting under the names of absent soldiers and sailors.

As a proof of this we invite attention to the following telegraphic despatch received this morning by a responsible citizen here:—

"New York, October 10.—To James Adams, corner Washington avenue and Eleventh street:
"—Many Copperheads left the Sixth (5th) Ward "to-day. Look out for them in Philadelphia.
"James Barnardus."

HOW GOES THE FIGHT?

At the hour of our going to press the intimations all point to a large gain on the vote of last year for the National Union ticket. From the State the accounts are most cheering, while in the city we think the majority for the Union ticket can safely be estimated to reach ten thousand. The leaders of the Copperhead Democracy wear long faces, and many of their most sagacious wire-pullers frankly give up the contest. The Republicans and War Democrats are working shoulder to shoulder in favor of the Union ticket.

We have heard of hundreds of instances of life-long Democrats indignantly spurning the proffered Copperhead ticket at the polls as though it had envenomed fangs. It gives delightful assurance of the future of our country to stand near an election window and witness the hearty hand-shaking of old grey-haired men who have had the courage the true manhood to resist the whip and spur of party drill and vote as their own hearts dictate for the candidates of Freedom and Union.

In the Tenth Ward a scene of intense and thrilling interest occurred, which brought tears to the eyes of several of the bystanders. A venerable citizen approached the window, whose whitened locks and furrowed cheeks betokened that he had passed the psalmist's allotted term. As he leaned on his staff surveying the group at the polls, an officious whipper-in advanced towards him with a smirk, and tendered him a ticket, saying jauntily—"Here is an old Jackson Democrat who always votes a straight ticket." The old man opened it with trembling fingers until he had read one or two of the names, when he flung it from him with loathing, and fixing his clear blue eye on the abashed vote-hunter, he said in a voice husky with emotion:—"I despise "you more than I hate the Rebel who sent "his bullet through my dead son's heart. You "miserable creature, do you expect me to dishonor my poor boy's memory, and vote for "men who charge American soldiers fighting "for their country with being hirelings and "murderers." Turning away, overcome with excitement, the Union ticket was given him, and room was reverently made for the true-hearted old patriot, by the hushed and admiring knot around the window.

A MISERABLE CONDITION.

A Democrat was heard to say this morning: "I am ashamed of being in so wretched a "cause which prevents my exulting at the "announcement of the victories of our gallant "soldiers, and compels me to rejoice at every "repulse of our troops, although my own "brother may be stretched on the battle-"field."

WHISTLING.

We have always had an admiration for a clear, shrill, tuneful whistler. A belated pedestrian, plodding along of a frosty winter's night, beguiling his way with cheerful variations on some popular song, has often unknowingly given us a pleasurable thrill as we listened to his keen staccato notes cutting through the sharp air up to our chamber, when we were wasting the midnight gas over some never-to-be-appreciated editorial. When we were an urchin, we too delighted to whistle, and were no mean performer in that way.

We once walked a mile through a bog, and past a country graveyard, after dark, to hear a colored amateur, who was said to possess the faculty of whistling out of both corners of his mouth at once; and we did hear him, but he had so much mouth that we could not, for the life of us, keep our eyes on more than one corner at a time, and therefore cannot vouch for the truth of his fame. One of the sweetest musical treats we ever enjoyed was listing to a gentleman in Washington, who whistled wonderful bird-organ-ish melodies, and accompanied himself on the piano.

We like to hear the laborer whistle at his work, the school-boy whistle at his play; nay, we do not even object to the steam whistle—at a safe distance—and the whistle of the wind has a peculiar charm for us when we are by the fire. But there is a time for all things, and also a time in which things should not be done. So there are occasions upon which even we, with all our partiality, are obliged to admit that whistling is improper and impertinent.

One of these occasions is that of a public entertainment, more especially of an entertainment wherein the ears of the audience play the most important part, such as a reading, recitation, or oratorical efforts of any kind; and this brings us to the point. We recently attended a lecture given by an instructive and entertaining speaker. The audience was large and attentive, and his remarks were enthusiastically received.

But there were a few youngsters overstocked with carbonic acid gas, which they felt it a duty to discharge from their lungs from time to time, in a series of vibrations through the entire whistling gamut, very much to the speaker's discomfiture, and the annoyance of the "larger children" among his hearers. In especial, there was one juvenescent piper immediately in front of us, whose mouth assumed the most excruciating pucker every few minutes, and gave vent to short, sharp trills.

He whistled when the gas was turned off and when it was flaming; when the lecturer joked and when he was in the midst of scientific explanations. In fact, we feared that boy would get the lockjaw, with his lips fixed in a stony pucker forever. But he did not, for he went out at last in one long, triumphant note, and when we reached the door the echoes of his whistle were dying away up the street in variations upon "Rally round the Flag."

The speaker was once obliged to stop in the midst of a sentence and request that the whistle obligato might be dispensed with. But he locked right at the wrong boy, an innocent little fellow, who had sat as still as a mouse, all eyes and ears; while the chief culprit quickly prepared to renew his efforts with gleeful exultation.

Boys, if you must really exercise your lungs in this manner, either take a good long whistle, or choke it down till the entertainment is over, and then let it come with a will, till you fairly whistle yourselves home and into bed. We shall not propose to you a third remedy, viz., to stay away from the entertainment altogether. We are not so selfish as to wish this. But we do earnestly beg of you not to "whet your whistle" upon the nerves of audiences at public places of amusement or instruction.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.—The Warren Beare appeared in the well-known comedy of the *Seven Sons Family*, Warren being, of course, the "Amiable Cleek." We cannot look upon this character as at all favorable to Mr Warren. We did not expect from him the buffoonery, with which "Aminadab" has been invested by the various low comedians who have attempted the part; but we consider him to be somewhat artificial, and that he is wanting in unctuousness and, what is more, stillness.

He does not depict the gross selfishness the love of the good things of the world, in the unctuous manner which Warren makes "Aminadab" a dry, hard, wizened, and cruel Christian, that is not at all amusing. Mr Warren is, we believe, a favorite with many in this city, but, as far as we are concerned, we are free to confess that we prefer him in numerous high comedy; his "Sir Peter Teazle" is as fine as any on the north side.

Mr Warren belongs to the very highest school of comedy, and even when a part does not exactly suit him it is marked by such a quiet, dignified, and yet expressive manner, that an actor of his may be quite envied. Miss Mestayer as "Lady Gerardy" was a woman of taste, and not likely to assume, even in her jokes, any such a position as was done by the Aunt Patsy. Miss Mestayer's "Lady Gerardy" was a little heavy, but at all equal to Mrs. Chanfrau's representation of the character.

Mr. Mestayer's Dodkinson was finely conceived, but not quite carried out, as he was much more at variance with the rest of the characters than was necessary to have been required by his eccentricity. Mr Barton's Sharpe's Manette was a masterpiece. He appears to be a perfect gentleman in all he does, and his every impression is a study of grey matter as to wear on a large scale.

It is regretful to observe actors, that is, those belonging to the theatre, to resort to any mode of praise, in order, the words commonly used in the coldest manner, to excite a demand for or bring the influence of the multitudinous to bear in favor of certain individuals. Miss Mestayer, with her well-bred manner, her perpetual mistakes in pronunciation, and on hand at all seasons, dressed all over in the latest, and, perhaps, the "first edition."

Miss Rose Lee, who was dressed like a negro belle at a cotton ball, is essentially vulgar, easily indelicate, and shows in the absence of all the graces the acting of a first-class theatre. What can we say of Mr. Keen, that we have not said? He should be hounded, and Mr. Sharp, but not decidedly better, should not be thrust forward in the person any more than ever.

Miss Orton appears in the very perfection of her special talents in the line of Nancy Cloverleaf, where she plays a sort of "Nan" in the old-comedy time, with great effect. Warren, as a "Surface," was extravagantly flimsy. To see Lee as an artful Yankee coquette to whom they have become known, he proves himself to be clever.

Miss Pauline Cushman will appear this evening, at Assembly Buildings, and relate her personal adventures. In front of the house was erected Miss Cushman's brave, intelligent, proud, and handsome.

Miss Thorpe is plays one of her neat and sweetes characters this evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre.

At the Arch, *Bel Demonio* and Vestvali draw crowded houses.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1.50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Stock.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

—In Tyrol the cure of the Austrian Catholic Church has ordered one of his parishioners, who does not come to church, to be forcibly brought there.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Collection of Ration Money upon Furloughs.—It may not be uninteresting to the soldiers in this city, who are absent on furloughs, to know that the ration money due on a furlough can only be collected by the soldier to whom the furlough belongs, except in some special cases, where the soldier cannot attend. Those exceptions are rarely made. The rules of the office, where the payment of commutation of rations on furlough is made, require that it should be presented in person, for the reason that it is necessary that the money be receipted for, the soldier having to sign duplicate receipt-rolls before he can obtain his pay.

In order to constitute a furlough a proper money-voucher, on which commutation of rations can be collected, it must be given by *competent authority*, and the evidence of that fact must be on the furlough; secondly, there should also be endorsed on it the certificate of the company or regimental officer that the man returned to duty within the time, or at the expiration of the furlough—the *date* must be given on which the man returned. If the man has been over his time, the certificate should state that satisfactory evidence has been furnished why he did not return at the expiration of his furlough, and that he is not considered a deserter.

A furlough granted by "competent authority," and properly endorsed by the officer that the enlisted man has returned to duty within the time, or at the expiration of said furlough, is now no longer a *pass or safe-conduct* for said man from one point to another; but its whole character is changed—it becomes a *money*-voucher, on which a certain amount of money is due to the man, and bears on its face the *data* on which the computation of the amount due is based, and any *blank* or *omission* filled up *after* the furlough *has been granted* by any other person than the one authorized to give the furlough, will vitiate it.

School Matters.—The Board of School Controllers have been informed of the election of J. Morton Thomas, Principal of the Boys' Grammar School, Twentieth Section; of Harrison Walton, Principal of Rutledge Unclassified School; and of Misses Pierce, Principal of the Minnatawna Unclassified School.

The committee on quarterly reports made a report in reference to the small attendance in many of the schools, it being below the required average. Among those named were the following Grammar Schools:—Wecacoe, boys; Jackson, boys; Ringgold, boys and girls; Southeast, girls; Northeast, boys and girls; Zane street, girls; Madison, girls; and the Price Girls' Grammar School. A resolution was appended to the report to the effect that unless the schools reported to be below the average be brought up to the standard by the first of November, that a teacher be dispensed with in each. It was adopted.

New Transparency.—This morning the front of the Commonwealth Building was ornamented by the addition of a beautiful oil painting. The transparency consists of two portraits, one of Mr. Lincoln, the other of Mr. Johnson. They occupy the two wings of the painting, and between, above a neat scroll work, are the names:—

Grant, Farragut, Sherman, and Sheridan,
Our Peace Commissioners.

The new transparency will present a beautiful appearance when lighted up.

Fatal Result.—The soldier named Patrick Muilhattan, who was injured a day or two since by the Germantown cars, as stated, has since died.

Army Hospitals.—During last week 926 sick and wounded soldiers were admitted into the various army hospitals in this department, and 279 returned to duty.

To Purchase Clothing at Low Prices, make a selection from our stock of Ready-Made Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all sizes, sizes and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited with all ease and delay or trouble.

Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

The Great Parade on Saturday Night.—Owing to a press or other matter (in the editor says after dinner), we were unable to give a full version, in our last issue, of all the demonstrations made on the occasion. Many of them were so transparent that the object was easily seen through, especially where a breakfast had been thrown before. Among the most striking matters, and really seen through, were the following:—"We'll give 'em fits." Come to my store and see the "One Country, one Union one or no Clothing." "A company to suit all parties, Charles Stores & Company, Clothiers, under the Continental." Let the Breaches of the Union rip and tear and be mended."

Iron Bedsteads, and Cheap Husk, Hair, and Moss Mattresses, at W. Henry Patton's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

The Portfolio of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine is best evinced by its enormous and unceasingly increasing sales. Nor is its reputation less above the highest premium was awarded for it at the International Exhibition in London as an Industrial Exhibition at Paris, and at Koenigsberg, Prussia. Those awards were not in accordance with those universally made at the various exhibitions in this country. Indeed no machine has attracted such universal favorable notice as has been paid the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for an elegant, yet strong, family machine, and for general manufacturing purposes.

The Wheeler & Wilson establishment, at No. 704 Chesnut street, continues to be one of the most popular institutions of the city.

A Great Household Blessing.—We earnestly recommend to our readers who have not done so, and who value the welfare of *home*, to go at once to No. 630 Chesnut street, and procure a "Florence" Sewing Machine. This splendid machine has not its equal in the world for all kinds of family sewing, and its proprietors challenge the whole competition. It performs a greater variety of work than any other machine, and performs it better, and every "Florence" machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Window Shades.—Patten's Window Shade, Curtain, and Upholstery Store, No 1408 Chesnut street.

Photographs superior in style, quality, execution and finish. See specimens, 816 Arch street, above Eighth, this day. 11th instant, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

Hart.—In New York, October 7th, Byron Hart, M. D., Surgeon in U. S. Army.

Funeral from the residence of his father, at Hartsville, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Hamersly.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. Maria Hamersly, in the 64th year.

Kyle.—On the 8th instant, of disease contracted while in the service of his country, Robert Kyle, of Company G, Fifth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, aged 39 years, son of the late David and Harriet Kyle, grandson of the late John and Sarah Wetherill, and great grandson of the late Samuel and Sarah Wetherill. He was one of the first to respond to the call in defence of the Union, to rally round the flag, and participated in several battles under Grant, Sherman, Hatleck and others. To the last he was deeply interested in the cause for which he sacrificed health and life.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 929 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Lougilead.—On the 9th inst. after a lingering illness Mrs. Elizabeth J. Lougilead, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. Davis, Jr., No. 1313 Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

Pancoast.—On Sunday morning, 9th inst, Joseph C. Pancoast, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 528 N. Twenty-second street, below Girard, on Wednesday morning, October 12th, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

Parker.—October 9, 1864, Anna M., wife of Charles Parker.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 821 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Card.

I will offer my

Entire Stock of

Lace Curtains

at forty per cent.

Less than Cost

of importation.

I. E. Walraven,

Successor to W. H. Carryl,

Masonic Hall,

No. 719 Chesnut Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Lillie's

Chilled-Iron Safe.

The Enemy does not respond.

Still another effort.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1864.

To David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

Dear Sir:—Agreeably to previous announcement, we now notify you that on next Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., we shall have a National Bank Safe on Fireman's wharf, the first wharf below Dock street, ready for a PUBLIC TEST; also that we have just furnished a National Bank Safe to Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 110 S. Third street, which will also be ready for a public test at the same time, and that we shall expect you to be present and test them on your new and scientific principles, as publicly announced. That we have the right to thus call upon you we present the following, as some of the reasons:—

First.—You publicly announced that Lillie's Safes were no fire or burglar proof.

Second.—That you could open any Safe Lillie had in use in two hours.

Third.—That you would drill a hole through Lillie's Safe, at Evans & Watson's office, every morning at 10 o'clock during the month; saying, also, that as you had drilled one you could drill any other of Lillie's Safes; thus placing yourself very tartly as public instructor in the art of opening Lillie's Safe.

Now, as we have met you publicly, at all points, and offered upon Lillie's Safe against Evans', as the Custom House is to a fire-proof as the as a burglar-proof, to give you one half advantage in time according your own terms in all other respects—at the same time saying that if you had not confidence enough in Evans & Watson's Safe to risk

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

RICHMOND CANNON.

From the Tribune.

Every now and then we find, transplanted into the Copperhead organs from the Richmond newspapers, such epithets to catch woodcocks as these:—

If we could coop and kill a million of votes, Abraham Lincoln [illegible]

Abraham has a big [illegible] he has served his purpose, and will be shelved, and McClellan, whenever the [illegible] shall have [illegible] Democratic forces, and we may be allowed [illegible]

The Democratic [illegible] in power, and we may thank God for it.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"There" lies the Northern organs of the Rebellion. If you are the Rebels are afraid of McClellan, and if you vote for Lincoln you will render them substantial aid and comfort. Therefore vote for McClellan, who is terribly distasteful to the Rebels.

Such palpable finesse as this ought not to cheat [illegible] of fourteen fresh from school, and relocated [illegible] of bread-and-butter, and much less the sturdy intelligent voters of the loyal States. When we see with half an eye that "Abraham" is [illegible] the Rebels most decidedly do not want [illegible] "George" is just as certainly the man they do want; they have learned that their approbation is quite sufficient to damn any candidate at the North; and so they take this particularly sly way of electioneering for McClellan and against Lincoln. It is a shrewd game, and will do well enough to supply their Northern sympathizers with something to say in their dire extremity; but our people are not in the habit of going to Richmond for their opinions, and are not gudgeons enough to bolt bait which so ill conceals the hook.

Nothing can be more certain—these very extracts prove it—than that the Richmond gentry are anxious to see McClellan elected; but in the methods which they adopt to promote that consummation they are oblivious of that "cuteness which they are so fond of contemptuously attributing to Yankees. They cast their wormy bread upon the waters—it is carefully gathered up by Copperhead editors, but nothing will come of it. In this case it will be perfectly safe for us to vote for the candidate who is most pleasing to the enemies of the Republic, if their own sly puffs are to be credited.

OUR ARMIES.

From the Times.

Secretary Stanton favors the country this morning with official despatches from the army on the James, from our army in the Shenandoah valley, from our army in Georgia, from our forces in Middle Tennessee, and from our force in Southeastern Kentucky, lately operating in Southwestern Virginia. These despatches come direct from General Grant (9th inst.), from General Butler (8th inst.), from Sheridan (7th inst.), from General Sherman (9th inst.), from General Thomas (8th inst.), and from General Burbridge (8th inst.) We are enabled thus to get a full view of the fields of active operation.

To begin with the most important circumstance of which this morning we get the first information—the retrograde movement of Sheridan in the Shenandoah. General Sheridan informs us that on Thursday last his army commenced moving northward in the Shenandoah valley, and by Saturday had reached Strasburg, which is about fifty miles above Port Republic, from near which he started. In moving back, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, including the Luray valley and Little Fort valley, as well as the main valley, was made untenable for a Rebel army, by the destruction of seventy mills filled with corn and wheat, and all the grain and forage in over two thousand barns, besides the capture of four thousand head of stock, three thousand sheep, and a large number of horses.

General Sheridan says the people in the valley are now getting sick of war, though heretofore they had no reason to complain, as they lived in great abundance. In doing this work, Sheridan followed out the instructions of Lieutenant-General Grant, who means to make impossible the permanent occupation of this region by a Rebel army. General Sheridan says his soldiers have been tantewinacked by the people all through the valley, thus showing that they are allies of the Rebel army.

The enemy's infantry forces did not follow him up in his retrograde; but the whole of the Rebel cavalry in the valley, under Rosser, hung upon his rear, and gave him some annoyance. Sheridan determined to make a delay of a day to "settle this new cavalry General"; and he directed Torbert to "finish him" on Sunday last, which Torbert seems to have done in a style that deserves to be called *Sheridan's ease*. He took from the Rebels eleven guns, making thirty-six pieces of artillery captured in the entire campaign.

As to the ultimate purpose of Sheridan we need not speculate; but there is no doubt that his present movements is accordant with orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, who *happened* to be in Washington when Sheridan made his advance upon Early, three weeks ago, and again, it seems, *happened* to be in Washington when Sheridan began his retrograde. In this connection, the Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday last, tells us that since the second of this month the "Yankees have been running trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria to the Rappahannock river," and it says it is "probable that Sheridan *is about to throw himself upon this new line* with a view to place himself nearer to Grant, and thus to unite combined and simultaneous operations against Richmond." Secretary Stanton also, in his bulletin of this morning, tells us that the railroad was being extended to Front Royal "for the supply of Sheridan."

From other departments and armies there is nothing absolutely new, though the facts officially given are decidedly interesting. General Butler's despatch relative to the action of Friday last on the north bank of the James—the second Rebel attempt and their second failure to drive him from his position. He says that our success was a decided one; and in reference to these attempts is the despatch of Lieutenant-General Grant, who says he made the Rebel casualties were much less than first reported—that four hundred will cover our entire loss, while the enemy's is nearly twice as large.

General Sherman gives us notes upon the recent offensive movements of Hood and the battle of Allatoona, which he had anticipated and been prepared for. The Rebels, as we had previously been informed, were thwarted. Hood, discovering our approach, moved rapidly back to Dallas, and, says Sherman, significantly, "I am watching him."

General Thomas, at Nashville, informs us that Forrest has fled out of Tennessee, and has crossed the river of that name. It seems that Rousseau did not overtake and destroy him, but we have at least got rid of the raider's presence in Tennessee.

General Burbridge sends a despatch from Catlettsburg, Kentucky, giving the details of his recent raid upon the salt works of South-western Virginia, from which it appears that the Rebel claims of a great victory were quite absurd.

To obtain a clear bird's-eye view of the movements of vast armies on a gigantic field, we advise all to study the remarkable bulletin of to-day from the War Office.

WHICH SHALL GO DOWN, SLAVERY OR THE GOVERNMENT?

From the Tribune.

The Union candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Andrew Johnson, addressed a great meeting at Logansport, Indiana, on Tuesday last. He riddled the false Democracy that made the Chicago nominations, and let sunlight in upon the treason that lurks beneath the McClellan scheme of an armistice and the trick of a convention of the States. A speech, statesmanlike for scope and power, was wound up with the presentation of numerous evidences that the politicians of the South had rejected the idea that a people is capable of self government, and were bent on establishing an aristocracy or monarchy, involving the subjugation and slavery of the mass of the people, white as well as black; that this was the object of the present Rebellion; and that in this object they had the sympathy and secret support of the leaders of the Northern Democracy. He cast himself manfully and square-breasted against the influence that would save the slaveocracy by saving slavery, in these words:—

"These men at Chicago talk about the peace and restoration of the Union; why don't they tell you whether they are for re-establishing slavery under the Constitution or not, for that is the question. Let them show their hands. Do you want Slavery in again. Look us in the face, gentlemen, and look your followers in the face, and don't use the auguries of old priest each other with your platform and your nomination. You think you have a great conundrum which nobody can understand. Look us in the face, and tell us whether you are for incorporating it [illegible] the elements in our system. I am free to say for myself, that though I was born and have resided all my life in a slave state, yet I have been disposed to tolerate rather than advocate and sustain it. But the time has come, and the quest on has to be settled whether the government can stand having an institution in it which can raise itself above the Government and defy it?

"This is a great proposition, lying alongside of the doctrine of free government—that no nation can exist long while an institution exists within it that rises above the power of the nation itself. Slavery, under its arrogant supporters, has for years substantially controlled the legislation of this country. The institution has undertaken to rule the Government, and now what is the Government to do? Will it yield to slavery and acknowledge this institution paramount? Are the thirty millions of free white people to be controlled by four millions of blacks and their three hundred and fifty-two and seventy (three) voters, 'No,' 'No!' Then the question comes up. Which shall go down, the institution of slavery or the government? [Cheers, 'Slavery.']

"When this issue comes—my friend here will bear me witness that I dee see it—you make the fight between the existence of slavery and the existence of the Government. I say to slavery go, and to the Union live. [Great applause.] And now is the time, while the Government has been broken up in fact, and the people are lying about cowardly, those of them skulking with a sweep, now is the time to settle this great question, and every man who has not taken all the difficulties we had to encounter in 1776 and in 1812, and in fact, who loves his country, will say leave slavery out. [Great cheers.] Let the Government be paramount, and if the institution of slavery gets in the way of the good of the State, let slavery go and let the nation live." [Cheers.]

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY.

Treasonable Plots and Schemes to Further the Designs of the Rebels.

The testimony before the commission, in the case of H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, throws much light upon the plans of the conspirators in the Northwest, who have been, it would seem, not unjustly suspected of a design to overthrow the Government in the interest of the rebellious States. The cross-examination of Felix S. Stiger, the Government witness, brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which a Dr. Bowles is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in co-operation with an invasion by the Rebels.

According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish 50,000 men, who were to concentrate at St. Louis, and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish 30,000 men, and these combined forces, to co-operate with Price, were to invade Missouri with 20,000, or what force Jeff. Davis could furnish, and that the 100,000 in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish 10,000 or 60,000 men to co-operate with whatever force Ohio might send, and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force Jeff. Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckinridge, or whoever Jeff. Davis might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme Dr. Bowles gave witness in the early part of May, 1864. Early in June of the present year Dr. Bowles told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the co-operation of the Rebel Colonels Jesse, Siphert, and Walker, in Kentucky.

William Clayton, another witness for the Government, testified that the organization first contemplated bringing the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization; afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government were said to be tyrannical, and that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the order are expected to rise to maintain their rights. The order frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two-thirds of the order are armed, some with rifles and others with revolvers and shotguns. The muster-roll of our township was over 100.

Dr. McCartney, who is Grand Seigneur of the country, informed the members that there were 40,000 in the State of Illinois, well armed, and that they could depend upon 80,000 in the State. There were about 40,000 in Missouri, 20,000 being in St. Louis and vicinity. The officers said that in May and June there was to be an invasion at three points—into Ohio, to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Longstreet; and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke or Price; and, in case the Rebels came into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends. An assessment was made on the lodges for the purchase of arms.

Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars; it was collected by a Colonel Barry, or Barrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada lines by the Confederate authorities, at the order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line. It was understood in the order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the Supreme Commander, C. L. Vallandigham. Next to him in command was Robert Holloway, of Missouri. There were Lieutenants and Captains or Colonels in the order, and a Major-General for each Congressional district. The penalty for divulging the secrets of the order was death.

Since the exposure of the order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the order was disposed to be quiet, and do but little. The present invasion of Missouri was known to the order in this locality by one of Quantrell's men, who said Price would be in Missouri by October 1, and stay there until after the election, and as much longer as he could. The order in Illinois made no effort to assist if he came in. The late exposures had stopped their calculations. Their temples had met but had quit drilling.

Wesley Troster, witness for the Government, testified that the organization, of which he was a member, contemplated a simultaneous attack on Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. Members of the order who were fearful of being shot or hung as traitors, if captured, were assured that the Government would be notified that they must be treated as prisoners of war, or Jeff. Davis would retaliate.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the extension of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.

Security to one-half of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.

Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.

Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, Secretary.

10-7-10t

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 21, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned, until MONDAY, October 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., for the immediate delivery to this Department of—

RED FLANNEL TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or grey.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspector Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the articles of each kind in separate packages.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals, and the parties desire to and guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect as the sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, October 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

The terms relating to payments will be stated in the bids.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Inclose envelope "Proposals for ——" and address

To WILLIAM W. MORRIS,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the West.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 40 Archidge, Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, October 10, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the Depot of Forage, Haines street, Wissinoming, of the following articles, viz:—

150 pounds anchors.
2 lots (Delta, each) ½-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
2 lots (Delta, each) ⅝-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
5 lots (Delta, each) ¾-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
5 lots (Delta, each) ⅞-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
5 lots (Delta, each) 1-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
7 lots (Delta, each) 1¼-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
7 lots (Delta, each) 1½-inch chain cables, 90 fathoms.
25,000 feet 1½-inch, square-edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¾-inch, quarter-sawed, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 4-inch, not edged, seasoned white oak lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1½-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1¾-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 3-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 4-inch, square-edged, seasoned ash lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 1½-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
50,000 feet 2-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
25,000 feet 2½-inch, not edged, seasoned hickory lumber, best quality.
10 tons 2½ by ½ iron, tire.
15 tons 2½ by ¾ iron, tire.
5 tons 1¾ by 5-16, iron, tire.
10 tons 9-16 round iron.
5 tons ⅝ round iron.
5 tons ¾ round iron.
10 tons 7-16 round iron.
12 tons 1¾ square hammered iron.
10 bundles No. 24 sheet iron.
10 bundles No. 20 sheet iron.
10,000 pounds white lead, Lewis' pure.
5 pounds raw Turkey Umber.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel Herman Biggs, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORMS,
Captain and A. Q. M.

10-10-9t

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

WILL OPEN

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,

On MONDAY, 10th Inst.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-8-3t

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 10th INST.,

FINE FRENCH MERINOES,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES,

AT

$1·37½ Per Yard.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

10-8-3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES THE

CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

The WATER PROOF CLOAKS, made in the best manner, at less than usual prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 S. SECOND STREET,

10-10-3t Above Willow.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN HIS

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Consisting of

MOIRE ANTIQUES,

BONNET TAFFETAS,

COLORED TAFFETAS,

And POULT DE SOIES,

VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,

In all the NEW COLORS, with a well-assorted Stock of

WOOLLEN AND SILK

AND

WORSTED FABRICS.

J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put up in the market this season. All of which will be sold as low or lower than the same goods can be bought at owners. 10-7 6t

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103—Second door above Arch.—Great Reduction in Cloths for Boys' wear, of Staple and Fancy Cassimeres, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings. Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, silk and Bullion Fringes, all styles of Silk and Cloth Dress Trimmings, Velvet ribbons cheaper than ever, Cloth Gimps and Bullion Gimps, Merrimack Prints, Ticking, Linen Goods, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Diaper, Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Canton Flannels, Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Bustles, Crinolines, Ladies' and Gents' Silk Umbrellas, Gents' Linen Collars, Bosoms, Wristbands, Dress Shirts, Fancy Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Last but not least, we call and examine ourselves before buying elsewhere, as we will sell as low as our own interest requires, and we are determined to be the Cheapest Store in the City. JAMES ALDEN, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, east side. 10-8

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

To Milliners, Dressmakers, Merchants, AND OTHERS.

We have just opened our

FULL STOCK

OF

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

Of every description and variety, to which we invite attention. Our prices are as low as can be found in the city for first-class Goods.

A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

WARBURTON & SON,

10-5-stuthlm No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and cheapest display yet offered at retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.

300 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,
Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

DEALER IN

HOSIERY, LACES, & FANCY GOODS,

No. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Second door above Arch,

10-1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
ASHBURTON BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and MOURNING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, cut with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED. Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired

fel-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
9-2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

THE TIME HAS COME.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR STOCK OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,

CLOAKS,

VELVETS, &c.,

Far Below the Present Gold Prices.

As we have had the advantage of a continual rise in the prices of our Stock during the progress of the war, we now propose to give our customers the advantage of the

FALL IN PRICES.

ALL STAPLE GOODS

REDUCED.

CALICOES AND MUSLINS

REDUCED.

FLANNELS AND TABLE LINENS

REDUCED.

BLANKETS,

AND ALL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

REDUCED.

N. B.—We respectfully solicit from the ladies and others an examination of our Stock before purchasing, convinced, as we are, that we have

ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS IN THIS CITY,

And will be sold as low, if not lower, than any house will sell the same

QUALITY AND STYLE.

N. B.—Several lots of goods from the large

AUCTION SALES

HELD IN NEW YORK THIS WEEK,

AND WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

10-5-6tuf-2t

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING auto-fm

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. 9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-30-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-5-4m

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market prices,

FOR CASH.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 907 CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. O. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Or will receive for public sale in his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Quartermaster-General's Office, HARRISBURG, Pa., October 3, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder (in accordance with act of Assembly, approved August 22, 1864, section 9), at the State Arsenal, Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, commencing at 10 A. M., the following unserviceable or useless articles, the property of the State of Pennsylvania:—

Two 6 pounder brass Cannon, casting French, date 1706 to 1714; weight about 6240 pounds.

Eight 6-pounder Iron Cannon, casting of 1836 and 1837; weight about 60 pounds.

One 24-pounder Iron Cannon, weight about 1800 pounds.

784 Gun Barrels (old casting), weight about 3100 pounds.

6 Gun carriage Axles, weight about 456 pounds.
do Tires, do 1800 pounds.
do Hub-rings, do 200 pounds.
do Strap-iron, do 213 pounds.

Scrap iron, weight about 3622 pounds.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Payments to be made in national or State currency or solvent banks, and the articles purchased must be removed with out little delay, and will be at buyer's risk until removal.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
10-4-tuthr-6t Quartermaster-General of Penna.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1864.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Medical storekeeper's Depot, corner F and EIGHTEENTH Streets, in this city, on

WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864,

A QUANTITY OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, Consisting of Iron Bedsteads, Hair Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Stoves, Chairs, Knives, Forks, Spoons, empty Boxes, &c. &c.

These articles have been condemned as unfit for hospital use.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Major-General Augur.

C. SUTHERLAND,
10 7-4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor, Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:—

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
10-3-to26 Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1864, a lot of

MULES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms—Cash, to Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-7-13t Depot of Washington, D. C.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

sp28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

C. M. SRUGS,
No. 45 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Newest Melodeons constantly on hand. sep29-3m

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

9-22-3m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

sep19-3m

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

sep15-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

sep10-3m No. 1311 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,

Manufacturers of

FINE JEWELRY,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

jal2-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Louis Trinkets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au15-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
SIDNEY E. SOUDER. 1y-6

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soups, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 124 S. SECOND Street.

1-26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A PATRIOTIC AND ELOQUENT LETTER.

The New Constitution of Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT WISHES "ALL MEN TO BE FREE"

Slavery "the Only Thing That Could Bring the Nation to Civil War."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—A very large meeting was held to-night in Monument Square, of the friends of the new Constitution.

Senator WILSON was amongst the speakers.

The following letter from President LINCOLN was read and applauded:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Hon. H. W. HOFFMAN—My dear Sir—A convention of Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State. A public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore, to aid in securing its ratification by the people, and you ask a word from me on the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction or slavery.

It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of the already free, which I feel secure the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which could bring this nation to civil war.

Attempt no argument. Argument upon the question is already exhausted by the abler, better informed and more immediately interested sons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people or the State shall by their votes ratify the new Constitution.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

FIRST WAR BULLETIN.

The Union and Rebel Losses in the Late Movement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 4:20 P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—Telegraphic communication with General GRANT's head-quarters has been established, and in a despatch dated at one o'clock this P. M., the General reports as follows:—"I find our losses the other day were much less than at first reported. Four hundred will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND WAR BULLETIN.

Our Losses in the Recent Battles on the James River.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 7:55 P. M.—Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:—Since my despatch of this afternoon a fuller report has just been furnished by General GRANT of the operations of Friday, together with the Rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field officers:—

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 10, 4:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed three hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

The enemy's loss is estimated by General BUTLER at one thousand.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th inst., speaking of this battle, has the following:—

"The gallant General GRIMES, commanding a Texas Brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report General BRATTON, of South Carolina, badly wounded; Colonel HASKELL, of the Seventh South Carolina Infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Major HASKIN, of the South Carolina Artillery, also wounded. Rumor states that General GRARY had been killed."

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1864, 8:30 P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—Major-General AUGUR, commanding at Washington, has for the last four days, been on the line towards Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended for the supply of General SHERIDAN.

A telegram from him, dated at Richiertown, reports SHERIDAN's arrival yesterday at Strasburg, followed by the enemy's cavalry, and that sharp cannonading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brigadier-General STEVENSON, commanding at Harper's Ferry, reports that an engagement took place yesterday, between the cavalry forces, near Fisher's Hill, and that the enemy were whipped and scattered to the woods and mountains, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 10, 8:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. STANTON:—Gen. SHERIDAN just heard from. Our cavalry attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill, and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, and capturing eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty prisoners. The Rebels scattered into the woods and mountains.

Respectfully, J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General Commanding.

9:20 P. M.—Since the foregoing despatch reached the Department an official report from Major-General SHERIDAN has been received, announcing the victory of his cavalry over the entire command of General ROPER. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRASBURG, Va., Midnight, Oct. 9.—Lieutenant-General GRANT, City Point:—In coming back to this point I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the Rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by ROPER, and directed TOWNSEND to attack at daylight this morning and flush this "savior" of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. General CUSTER, commanding the Third Cavalry Division, charged on the back road, and MERRITT, commanding the First Cavalry Division, on the Strasburg pike. MERRITT captured five guns, and CUSTER six guns, with their caissons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of ROSSER, LOMAX, WICKHAM and Colonel HOLLAND.

The number of prisoners will be about three hundred and thirty. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry were broken and ran. They were followed by our men, on the jump, twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson and across the North Fork of the Shenandoah.

I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here, and settle this new cavalry General.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

Sketch of General Wheeler.

General Wheeler, although chief of cavalry in the Rebel Army of Tennessee, is known to be a dead failure. He first figured in Rosecrans' rear at the battle of Stone river, and at one time completely cut off all his supplies, and destroyed a vast amount of medical stores. He was then a Major-General. For this feat he was tendered the command of all the cavalry in Bragg's army—a position which he accepted. From that time until Rosecrans' movement towards Tullahoomie, he hovered about Franklin, Tennessee, but was whipped in every general engagement.

His was the command, you will recollect, that captured several steamboats in the Cumberland river a short time after the battle of Stone river. They were crowded with sick and wounded, and attended to in a great measure by negroes. He most inhumanly dragged the sufferers ashore, burned all the steamers, and tied the negroes to trees, and barbarously murdered them.

He is an Alabamian by birth, and a graduate of West Point. He entered the Academy at the age of sixteen, and left it at the age of twenty-one, at the commencement of the secession movement. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, and placed at Carlisle, Pa. At the breaking out of the war, he resigned his position in the United States Army, and went South.

He is a little fellow, about five feet five inches high, with a mind about as large as his body.

—A man was hung lately in Leeds, England, who had previously attempted to evade the halter by cutting his throat. When he swung under the scaffold, the jerk caused the lately severed gash in his throat to open, and he breathed for nearly an hour through the aperture. He was taken down after bleeding to death.

DEATH OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

On the 17th of September last there died at Florence, and amid the scenes with which he had been so long familiar, the aged poet and eccentric philanthropist, Walter Savage Landor. The details of the circumstances of his death have not yet come to hand, but the mere fact is all that is essential. The news will surprise no one, for Landor had long since outlived the usual span of time allotted to man's life.

He was the son of wealthy parents living at Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, England, where he was born in 1775. He passed his earlier school days at Rugby, and received his college education at Trinity, Oxford, enjoying all the time the advantages of a private tutor, and every other educational benefit that money could procure.

In 1806—having previously traveled on the continent—Landor disposed of his estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which had been in the family for seven hundred years. This act showed the eccentricity which afterwards became so marked a feature in Mr. Landor's character; for it was prompted by a feeling of disgust with one of his tenants who absconded with £3,000 Landor had loaned him. In 1808, he raised at his own expense a body of troops for the war in Spain, and gave twenty thousand reals to the cause, receiving for all these services the thanks of the Government and a colonel's commission in the Spanish army; but on the extinction of the constitution by Ferdinand he resigned his commission and returned to France, where he married Julia, the daughter of the Baron de Nieuville, a courtier, who held an appointment in the household of Charles VIII. Mr. and Mrs. Landor resided for a while at Tours, in France; but after the battle of Waterloo, fearing to trust the good faith of Napoleon, he retired into Italy, and located himself at Florence, where for seven years he occupied the Palazzo Medici; and then he purchased the garden and villa of Count Gherardesca on the heights of Fresole. The better part of his life was spent in Florence; but a few years ago he moved to England and took up his residence at the elegant and fashionable town of Bath. His fondness for an Italian home still continued, however, and it was, probably, on one of his frequent visits to it that he died.

Mr. Landor's literary productions are rather those of an accomplished literary amateur of education and refinement than of a professional author. With every advantage of wealth and position to induce a life of graceful but useless idleness, it is surprising that he wrote at all; and as it is, none of his works bear the deep impress of writers who have been sharpened or spurred on by misfortune or oppression. It is difficult to imagine a more delightful life than Landor has passed. Education and parental care in youth; adventure and romance in early manhood; a middle age spent in domestic privacy; and an old age surrounded by family and friends—the whole career, moreover, enhanced by the possession of a fortune which relieved its possessor from fear of the future or thought of the morrow.

Mr. Landor's tragedy of *Count Julian* was the first by which he became extensively known to the public; and much of its reputation was owing to the fact that Southey hailed its appearance with hearty praise. Mr. Landor's next effort was "Gebir," an epic poem, translated by him into Latin, but now quite forgotten, though also much admired by Southey. Like many men whose means placed him above want, Landor was very indifferent to the critical praise or censure of the reviewers by offering a hot penny roll and a pint of stout to any critic who would write one of his "Imaginary Conversations." But if he despised the critics, it must be added that the public were quite indifferent to him; for Landor's writings were not of a character to attract popular favor, and only found real admiration in the circle of which Southey and Coleridge were the central features.

After several minor poems now seldom read, Landor published in Pisa in 1820 his Latin *Idyllia Heroica*, and in 1864 appeared the first of the five volumes of "Imaginary Conversations," supposed to take place between remarkable personages of the past. In 1831 appeared a new edition of "Gebir, Count Julian, and other poems;" in 1836 "Pericles and Aspasia," and a "Satire on Satirists;" in 1837 "Pentameron and Pentalogia," and in 1839 two dramas on Italian and Hungarian subjects. Removing to England, Lander brought out new editions of several of his works, additional "Imaginary Conversations," and "Popery—British and Foreign," in 1851; "Last Fruit off an Old Tree" in 1853; "Letters to an American" in 1854; "Antony and Octavius" in 1856; and "Dry Sticks Fagoted" in 1857—the last book containing personal allusions on a lady of Bath, which created great scandal, and for which Landor was prosecuted and obliged to pay £1000 damages. He has also been for many years a contributor to the liberal newspapers of England, and particularly to the *Examiner*. He wrote with ease in English, Latin, Italian, and French. The works of his old age showed that though he had passed the "three-score and ten," his eye was not dimmed nor his natural force abated. There was something of the old lion in his nature, and the bold, combative spirit of his youth seemed to come out with increased vigor in his older days. Some of his more recent newspaper articles have been marked by a vigor and sharp acerbity which is surpassed in none of his works at a younger age.

Emerson says of Landor that "he is strangely undervalued in England; but year after year the scholar must go back to Landor for a multitude of elegant sentences."

Mr. Landor's wit and humor were of a very original character. Perhaps in none of his writings, as Mr. Horne says in his "New Spirit of the Age," "does their peculiarity occur so continuously as in a series of letters entitled 'High and Low Life in Italy.' Every sarcasm, irony, jest, or touch of humor is secreted beneath the skin of each tingling member of his sentences. His wit and his humor are alike covered up amidst various things, apparently intended to lead the reader astray, as certain birds are wont to do when you approach the nests that contain their broods.

"Or the main jests and knotty points of a paragraph are planed down to the smooth level of the rest of the sentences, so that the reader may walk over them without knowing anything of the matter. All this may be natural to his genius; it may also result from pride or perversity. So far from seeking the public, his genius has displayed a sort of apathy, if not antipathy, to popularity; therefore the public must court it if they would enjoy it; to possess yourself of his wit you must scrutinize; to possess yourself of his humor you must advance, 'pointing the toe.' Such are the impressions derivable from Mr. Landor's writings. In private social intercourse nothing of the kind is apparent, and there are few men whose conversation is more unaffected, manly, pleasing, and instructive."

The same writer remarks also that "Mr. Landor is not at all the product of the present age; he scarcely belongs to it; he has no direct influence upon it; but he has been an influence to some of its best teachers, and to some of the most refined illustrators of its vigorous spirit. For the rest—for the duty, the taste, or the favor of posterity—when a succession of publics shall have slowly accumulated a residuum of 'golden opinions' in the shape of pure, admiring verdicts of competent minds, then only, if ever, will he attain his just estimation in the not altogether imperial roll of fame. Here are the words fell from the pen—and the manly voice of him to whom they were applied seems to call from his own clear altitude, 'Let the words remain.' For in the temple of posterity there have hitherto always appeared some immortalities which had better have burned out, while some great works, or names, or both, have been suffered to drift away into oblivion. That such is likely to be the fate of the writings of Walter Savage Landor nobody can for a moment believe; but were it so destined, and he could foresee the result, one can imagine his taking a secret pleasure in this resolution of his works into their primitive elements."

—The Swiss mission in India boasts 1768 native converts.

—The missions in Madagascar are quiet and safe, although there are rumors of civil disturbance, and of the detrionement of the Queen.

—The Union Presbytery of East Tennessee, with thirty churches, has come back into the Union.

—In Sweden the children who have whooping cough are sent to the gas works to inhale the air from the purifying apparatus.

—The Minister from the Court of Maximilian to the Court of Prussia is Senor Don Thomas Murphy.

—Dr. Bonar, the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, and now 80 years of age, is about to retire to Illinois, there to spend the remainder of his days.

—The London *Court Journal* referring to the visit of the Empress to Swalbach, says:—The waters of Swalbach are known all over Continental Europe for their gentle influence over the married portion of the fair sex; indeed, the famous Rheinbrunnen (or marriage spring), to which the youthful matrons of every class, from the Empress to the peasant woman, crowd in such numbers during the season, is strictly forbidden to the unmarried; and it is one of the merry sights of Swalbach to behold the fair maidens looking on with envy in sad and isolated groups, while the joyous laughter of merry matrons gathered round the source echoes with ringing peals through the grove, and the jingling of the glasses, and the confidential whisperings going on between the sly votaries of this generous Hygeia, give to this particular Brunnen the aspect of one of those classical fonts of ancient Greece whence the sparkling waters exhilarated the spirit, and produced oblivion of past sorrows, with bright and gleaming hope of the future. Is it to this particular fount that her Majesty has fled?

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those unpleasant and *dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

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By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

8-8

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 19, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemptions, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of 1000 formation, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General,
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

au12-tf

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

au8-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
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Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, as proved from the country combined the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-8

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APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in fine
Drugs,
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Toilet Articles,
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BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. [10-8-1m

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WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, preserving the complexion. It is prepared from the pure wax, hence its extraordinary qualities. Ladies, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. Most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, and imparts a pearly tint to the face. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., 816 CHESTNUT Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 19-8 3m

GEORGE [illegible]TITES, JR.,
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
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REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se5-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
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KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Unrivaled Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m opposite State House.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting any of the crew of the British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Pool, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees.
10-5-3t THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., Agents.

WHEN WILL THE PEOPLE BE WISE?

Hundreds and thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds and thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain, and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician, and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." We say to the sick, that the witnesses we give this day of the wonderful cures of Dyspepsia made by

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation. They live in and around Philadelphia. Go and hear their testimony. Many of them were saved from the very jaws of death when all hope was gone.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits,
5th. Dizziness, with pimples.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

One of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. Wishart, I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you receive to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared my disease an incurable case of Asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding one of your circulars, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and for the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you the true and faithful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC HELLERMAN.

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

This is to certify that I suffered for ten years with that dreadful complaint called dyspepsia. I suffered much pain and distress, with gloom and depression of spirits; I was treated by eight different physicians for my complaints, and at times was much better, but then my old disease, dyspepsia, would return with all its dreadful realities, and my whole system was fast wasting away. In this sick and debilitated state I was handed a circular of Dr. Wishart's great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which gave a correct description of my sufferings, and I determined to place myself under the Doctor's care, and take his medicines.

As soon as I commenced the use of the medicine, I began to get better, and so I continued three months, at which time I was perfectly cured of all my complaints, and perfectly restored to health; I am to-day a well man. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart for the benefit I have received from the use of your truly wonderful medicines. May God bless you and preserve your truly useful life for many years. I would say to every sick person who was suffering as I was that my residence is No. 139 Richmond street, Philadelphia, where I will take great delight in giving testimony to the great power of Dr. Wishart's medicines to cure

F. H. ALLEN.

Dr Wishart's Store and Office, No. 15 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Kommis, do certify that I was sick with dyspepsia for two years; I was very sick at the pit of my stomach, with pain in my breast, side, back and head, with dizziness and staggering in walking, with great weakness and general debility. I employed, in that time, seven eminent physicians, and they differed in their opinion of my disease; some thought I had one disease, and some another, but I was all the time getting worse and worse, until I became so low that my wife would have to feed me for weeks together. While in this dreadful condition, I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his great American Dyspepsia Pills and treatment for Dyspepsia, and at the present time I am perfectly well, and have gained in flesh twenty-four pounds, and can work and attend to my business as well as any person in Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied it is a perfect cure. Dr. Wishart, you can publish my case if you see proper, as I want to bear testimony to the great power your medicine has to cure Dyspepsia. All persons are at liberty to call and see more write.

MOSES KOMMIS,
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES B. ANGELL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lynch, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 76 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LYNCH,
No. 1511 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would come at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 450 N. Second street, Philadelphia.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and counsel, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

DR. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for seven years. Everything I ate filled me with wind and dreadful pain; and my life was one of great suffering. I was so much afflicted that if I drank a glass of water, it would soon return back in a heated condition. I applied to every kind of medicine and treatment, but all to no purpose. I saw your advertisement in the "Ledger" of a great cure you got great American Dyspepsia Pills. I at once went to your store and purchased a box, and commenced to use them; and I do thank God this day I am a well man, and can eat three meals per day. I have sent a number of persons after your pills, and I gave a young man that was suffering with dyspepsia in my neighborhood eight of your pills, and they cured him entirely. You may refer to me if you see proper.

JACOB HIGHLEY,
Kennedyville, Kent county, Del.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1864.

Dr. Wishart—Sir—it is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I tasted was with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my diet was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I consulted to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box I was a well man, and can eat anything I wish, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free or charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also